THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Feb. 22.—The Hon. Charles Francis Adams arrived in this city this morning. Although not summoned to Washington in relation to the Alabama claims, he comes to lay before the Secretary of State such information touching that subject as he gathered in London and which he deems may be of interest to the Government. He states that he was in Naples when letters reached him which induced him to return home, solely on private business. Until he reached Geneva he was unaware of the new controversy with reference to the Alabama claims matter.

EFFECT OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECHES IN ENGLAND.

THE CHANCES OF A SETTLEMENT REGARDED AS ALMOST HOPELESS - OVERTHEOW OF THE MINISTRY PROBABLE - EFFLCT ON BUSINESS

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Feb. 10.—As Mr. Gladstone has made no speeches about the Treaty for two days (s marvelous exercise of self-control), most of the public interest and attention has been directed to the cable reports from America. I doubt whether all the special dispatches published in the English papers from the opening of the cable down to last week are equal in length to those reexived within the last ten days. On the whole, I think we have been kept pretty well informed of what you have been thinking and saying. Mr. Reuter's agent has sent tolerably good summaries of the leading and some useful dispatches, but those of The Pally For two days those of The Echo have been very full. Thanks to this sudden energy of the London press, rediate amicable settlement must be abandoned. cannot have the privilege of framing both the cases.

The correspondent of The Echa describes The New York Headd as "rabid for war," and bristling with ensation headings and paragraphs, and its proprietor offering to bet that England and the United as a time when that would have done mischief, but of in London as in New York. Nevertheless, it affords examon for The Dully Telegraph to comment on the in-Liberal journals is their criticism on Mr. Gladstone's speeches. Is pake of this in my last letter, but although or, Gladstone's abilities, who would have been capable another door to settlement by pronouncing the payment of a lump sum a compromise fatal to the honor of England. No Englishman wonders se an affront, or in THE TRIBUNE as passionate and indicreet. You cannot say anything harsher of it than his ewn countrymen say. I quoted the opinion of The Times ing, destroyed every hope of reconciliation and compre-maje." For the failure of the whole agreement, adds the same journal, " we may thank the ineptitude of our Gov erament, and the utter destitution of tact and tempe displayed by the Prime Minister." The provincial pres is scarcely less emphatic. Everybody is so conscious of the bad effect such a speech must have in America tha everybody is most anxious to explain that they disapprove it. The great importance of making this clear must be my excuse for recurring to a matter about which

In a part of the arrange written at great length.

In estimating the possible results of the present trouble it will not do to forget the chance of the present Ministry being turned out. They may go any day. They would have gone on account of the Arbitration difficulty if it had not become known that they were ready to take much stronger ground than that taken in their first dis patch. But no matter what may be the result of the regotiation now geing on, public confidence in Mr. Glad None and his Government has been shaken; confidence In their capacity for foreign affairs, if not in their pur pose to stand up for the honor of England. Mr. Glad stone's knowledge that people thought him weak on the to doubt to embitter his harangue of Tuesday. The d are to show himself resolved made him show himself violent. He did not understand how to state the English view without implying that the American view must be insincere. Beside this rock there are plenty of others on which he may wreck his ship any day. If he does, the Torics come is and few of the Tories are so moderate as Mr. Disrael and Lord Derby. All of them will feel that Mr. Glad-stone's blanders in the Alabama business have helped to defeat him, and the irresistible tendency of a Tory Min-Letry will be toward a bolder or more defiant policy that the present. Hence it is that much as we have come to conduct our international controversy, we have nothing to hope for in his overthrow. The probability of it i choply an additional complication in a business suf-Sciently tangled already.

You will not, of course, expect to be told that the attitude taken in the United States modifies the purpose previously formed here. People would have rejoiced to bear that the American Government thought it possible to withdraw the indirect claims, and I am not sure but some leading men were sangulae enough to hope for it. But nobody who knows anything about the two nations believed either that we should be driven into concessions by the resoluteness of the English, or that the En glish will be any less positive because we are firm. Day by day the situation seems to grow more critical, and the means of escape from it less easily discoverable. Not beany Englishmen, even of the excitable kind, believe in an immediate rupture, but both Englishmen, and Ameri cans who live in England, dread the remote consequences

of the sprogation of the Treaty.

Among business men, while there has been, with one exception, no panie, there has been and is a dejection which shows itself in the gradual but on the whole Pretty steady decline in both English and American seerities. On Thursday there was for two or three hours · rapid fall in the American funded loan, amounting to arly 2 per cent, but it was soon arrested, and on Fri day there was even a temporary rise. But one cannot ket are but slowly affected. Business men give too mucl weight to business considerations. They know it is no for the interest of either country to go to war, and they scholude neither country will do what is so clearly

against its interest. They forget that feelings are stronger than interests.

One fact, moreover, cannot be too clearly stated. All the American business and American enterprise which London are at a complete standstill. A month ago they were in the full tide of activity, and there was a flow of British capital to America, where much had gone before it, to build our railways, and work our mines, and en rich new States. I need not remind you with what brilliant success Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Pacific Loan, and what they hoped to do in connection with the Rothschilds, with their gigantic joint to take six hundred millions of American securities. There were scores of American applications McCulloch & Co., but others of the American financial houses newly established in London, were doing a proserons business, and daily extending their connections The disagreement about the Treaty has postponed everylosses already mourred on account of this difficulty far exceed anything we shall ever get, or hoped to get, on

supposed to have been resolved on in consequence of the ther occasion for his presence as our representative at stands the English people and the Alabama question, it is he who was our Minister in London during the seven

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ANTWERP CONGRESS. GREAT GATHERING OF LEGITIMISTS. London, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872.

The gathering of Legitimists at Antwerp is hereesing daily, and is becoming formidable. It no nationality. Although the spanish Legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hanover arrived vesterday, with a large party of supand France are also flocking to the city. It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, and that th

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED-MINISTERIAL CHANGE. Pauls, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872. The publication of the newspapers Le Gaulois

and L'Armée has been suspended by order of the Govresign the Ministry of War. It is again reported that M. Laronclère will be appointed Embassador to Rome.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Renousat, cave a dinner this evening to the members of the Diplo-

GERMANY.

PROPOSED POSTAL CONGRESS - ARREST OF A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Hennan, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1972. It is reported that Prince Bismarck proposes to issue invitations to the Powers for an International Congress, the edgect of which will be to establish a system

There is now no doubt that a mon was in this city on We mesday whose object was to assassinate Prince Bisrested in Berlin yesterday on suspicion of contemplating the assassination of the Premier. The man is a Pole, a few days since, and while on the way threatened to take the life of the Prince upon his arrival here. A pistol was found on the person of the prisoner, which shows beyoud doubt that he fully meditated carrying out his

THE GECUMENICAL COUNCIL-CONSISTORY OF CARDINALS.

Roxe, Thursday, Feb. 22, Several bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are urging the Pope to hold the Œcumenical Council at Trent, in the Tyrol. The Austrian Gevernment, however, does not seem disposed to grant the rmission asked by His Holmess for the assembling of the Council within its dominion. Should the Pope be successful in his application, he will not attend the session of the Council in person, but will remain in Rome and be represented at the meeting by a cardinal,

A Consistery of Cardinals is called by the Pope to meet in the Vatican to morrow, to nominate bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia.

SPAIN.

THE RADICALS AND THE NEW MINISTRY. Madrid, Thursday, Feb 22, 1872.

The Radical leaders are deliberating as to what attitude to assume toward the new Ministry. A meeting will be held to-night, at which it is expected decisive action will be taken.

> VENEZUELA. A NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

CARACAS, Ven., Feb. 10, via HAVANA .- A European house has offered to Don Guzman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a loan of £80,000. The offer has been accepted, but the conditions are unknown.

CUBA.

RELEASE OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER-A SURVEY-ING EXPEDITION.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.-The British schooner Lark, which was selzed a few weeks ago by a Spanish cruiser on suspicion of landing arms for the insurgents, has been released through the vigorous representations of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. Dunlop, and has sailed for Jamaica.

The United States steamer Kansas, now in this harbor, will sail on Stateday for Key West, to take on board the expedition for the survey of the Nicaragua route.

SANTO DOMINGO.

CABRAL THREATENING AZUA.

Santo Domingo, Feb. 12, via Havana.-The nsurgent Gen. Cabral, at the head of 1,200 men, threatens an attack on Azua, and 400 troops have been sent hence to reënforce the garrison. President Baez proposes to make a trip to Europe soon, going by way of the United States. It is reported that he has received an invitation from President Grant to visit Washington. Col. Mendez has been appointed Minister of Santo Domingo to the German Empire.

HAYTI.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN PORT-AU-PRINCE-POLIT-ICAL PERSECUTIONS.

JACMEL, Hayti, Feb. 11, via HAVANA .froubles are multiplying in Hayti, and the stability of he present Government is more uncertain than ever. An attempt was made, on the night of the 5th inst., to burn the city of Port-au-Prince. Flames burst out sim-ultaneously in different quarters of the city. Consternation prevailed. A revolutionary outbreak was feared, the troops were ordered out, and the President and Min-isters were in the street all night. The fires, however, were extinguished before great damage was done, and isters were in the street all night. The fires, however, were extinguished before great damage was done, and seven men, supposed to be incendiaries, were arrested and await trial. Twenty-one adherents of ex President Balmave, who were recently released by President Saget, have been rearrested at Cape Haytien on charge of coaplring against the Government.

THE NEW DOMINION. OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA PARLIAMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22 .- Parliament opened ere to-day, nearly all the members being present. The lovernor's speech congratulates the Province on the general success of its industry during the past year. In regard to emigration, the Governor promises papers re-

specting the conference lately held at Ottawa, and recommends Parliament to take measures to assist it carrying out the plans agreed on there. Reference i made to the outbreak of cholera and the successful result of the efforts made to prevent its spread. The House is recommended to provide for the extension of the Insane Asylum, tenders for which have already been invited. The desirability of encouraging the efforts now making to build new lines of railway is mentioned.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

TORONTO, Out., Feb. 22.-John Traviss, who shot in a fit of jealousy a man named Johnson, near the fall yard this morning. He made a full confession. Traviss addressed the spectators in attendance, express ing contrition for his crime. Death ensued almost instantly, only a slight convulsive motion being percep-

THE FRENCH ARMS SCANDAL.

THE QUANTITY SUPPLIED - REPORT OF AN ACTING FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL ON THE SUBJECT-DAMAGING IMPLICATIONS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Courrier des Etats Unis reproduces from the Paris France, which says it secured by a lucky Bughas, Acting French Consul-General in this city when Foreign Affairs. The France, it may be observed, is strongly favorable to Mr. Place, now under sentence of

acceptiment. Farther, Mr. Hartley has told me himself that he bought arms from the Federal Government on account of Messis, Remington, and, besides, it is remembered at the Consul General's Office, in New-York, that receipts of Schuyler, Harriley, & Graham, were inside formally in the name of Reinington. The latter was only authorized for receive a commission of 5 per cent, but he knew how to adopt a mode of payment a little more advantageous. Finally, if Mr. Richardson appears from the foregoing to have acted more, he was no less the agent of the Reiningtons, whose lawyer be its. It therefore thore was competition in the purchase of Government arms and the price advanced, is there not good reason to suppose that each one was as well aware of the fact as Mr. Remincton, and conformed to his will. Writhout stopping to explain, as I mend, the notives the Remingtons would have in acting thus, I shall limit myself to simply saving that doubling the price was also doubling the amount to be realized from the 5 per cent commission.

I have another fact of recent occurrence to submit, and which is not less important. Last week a document was certified at this Consultat-General, of which I made note, and send a copy herewith. It is a declaration, made moder call before a notary by a clork of Mr. Remington, stating that that manufacturer had his budies recepied three times, and had altered them for this locks recepied three times, and had altered them for this locks recepied three times, and had altered them for this locks recepied three times, and had altered them for this locks recepied three times, and had altered them for this locks recepied three times, and had altered them for this locks from his lock of Mr. Reinington. The author of the declaration has been keepend for the manufacturer had his budies recepied three times, and had never the or fix by early imprisonment, There is, therefore, reason to suppose that his testimony is true. After the preceding details, need if he added that from this point of view the fo York ! Accept, &c. New York, Aug. 25, 1871.

HOW THE GERMANS REGARD THE SPEECH OF

CARL SCHURZ.

How the Germans regard the speech of Carl schurz.

From the New Yorker Denukrat, Feb. 22.

The expectations of the assembled masses, who had come to listen to the words of the Senator from Missouri, were more than fulfilled. As we have said, it will be in vain that the clique, which strives to acquire the uncuviable reputation of being the champions of a false and destructive system, will exhaust themselves in the attempt to counteract or even to weaken the effect of this speech. The empty room after Mr. Schurz had finished, and Senator Morton arose to make a weak reply (which was directed, not against the incontrovertible arguments of his predecessor but against the incontrovertible arguments of his predecessor but against his person), and the adjournment of the session resolved upon immediately after Morton's speech, are a strong evidence of this circumstance. We regret that we are not able to enter into the particulars of this important speech, of which, especially, the successful extinction of the amendment of the Senator from New-York was a brilliant point. We can, however, not avoid noticing, above all, the honorable testimony which the German Senator paid to his countrymen. "The Germans of America," he said, "nelong to no one; least of all do they belong to that class of politicians who cling in despair to power, regardless of the soil through which that class will drag them." What person, having truly at heart the honor of the German name and the true sphere of German influence upon the destines of our adoptive Fatherland, cannot wish that the Germans of America, to whatever party their political convictions may lead them, would cause to be realized this honorable testimony of their coursgeous champion to the Senator from Missouri and the duty to respect them.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22 .- A brig and schooner, whose names are unknown, and which have been floating in the ice of Zennecape and Cherrie in Mines Basin, have not yet been boarded. They exhibited signals of distress, but, owing to the mass of see, they cannot be reached. The crews must soon perials from hunger and cold.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

AN ORDERLY AND SUCCESSFUL CELEBRA-

CIVIC AND MILITARY PARADES—THE MECHANICS, THE PROTESTANTS, AND THE MILITARY—IN-CIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

The anniversary of Washington's birth was celebrated, yesterday, in this city with more than ordinery rest. The day was too cold for comfort, but otherwise the weather was singularly pleasant. The public were closed, beside the banks, exchanges, and many of the stores. The celebration included civic and military parades, during the day, and various meetings in the evening-all of which passed off with very little disorder and no serious accident. Hundreds of flags were dis-played from prominent buildings, and the crowds that filled the streets seemed to enjoy the holiday, notwithstanding the biting air.

THE MECHANICS' PARADE

One of the most attractive features of the celebration was the parade of the order of United American Me chanics. This organization was founded in 1845, and made rapid progress untill the collapse of the order of and many councils were discontinued. It has taken a fresh start during the past few years, and at present has several hundred lodges in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and is rapidly increasing in this State and in its objects to the Masonio and Odd-Fellow organiza

imprisonment for emberglement in commotion with the transactions referred to in this document:
Imprisonment for emberglement in commotion with the transactions referred to in this document:
Information-recordly acquired regarding the purchase of arms in New-York, and particularly the part of Remington & Sou in these transactions. The information appears sufficiently grave for ne to direct the attendion of the part of Remington & Sou in these transactions. The information appears sufficiently grave for ne to direct the attendion of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, the continuation of the Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, the many of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, the many of the subject, the proprietor of the Illion Factory, completely raised at the beninging of the war, that Commission to make gains at our cost. Further, he delared that, in his opinion, if Mr. Benington was displaying zeal in demonstrated in a subject to the subject, the proprietor of the Illion Factory, completely raised at the beninging of the war, that Commission to make gains at our cost. Further, he delared that, in his opinion, if Mr. Benington was displaying zeal in demonstrated in the subject, the proprietor of the Illion Factory, completely raised at the subject, the proprietor of the Illion Factory, completely raised at the subject, the proprietor of the Illion Factory, completely raised at the subject of the Illion Factory, and the parties of the proprietor of the Illion Factory, and the parties of the proprietor of the French Government and the parties centrally from the optical and the parties centrally from the optical parties and in the parties of the French Government and the parties centrally from the War Department, Time the parties of the proprietor of the French for the proprietor of the predaction of the predaction of the proprietor of the predaction of the predaction of t

arrival of some of the regiments, did not start till half an hour later. The 5th, under command of Lieut.-Coi. Creager, was first on the ground. The delay in starting became very unpleasant to the crowd which lined the

equanimity.

Henry Lewis of No. 125 First ave., a member of the gal Cavalry, had his leg broken by his horse falling, at Madison-ave. and Twenty-fourth-st. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FOLICE PRECAUTIONS.

The Police arrangements were ample to preserve the peace, even if a disposition had been manifested by the pence, even if a disposition had been manifested by the disporterly classes to interfere with either of the processions. At an early hour the details from the various precincts began to arrive at Police Headquarters. The men were drawn up in line in front of the building, and the captains reported to Inspector Dillis for orders. Meanwhile other details of police were engaged in escorting the various American Protestant Associations of the Grange Lodges to Washington-equare. Drill-Captain Copeland was directed to take command of the escort to the American Protestant Association, with Capts, Allaire and McDermott to support him. The escort consisted of 160 policemen in four platoons, marching on either dank of the column. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with policemen, whose sole duty consisted in keeping back the crowds that througed all the thoroughfores. It was a good-natured crowd, for scarcely an angry word was heard along the roate. Inspectors Walling and Jameson had general charge of the police along the line of march.

At the Central Office, a heavy body of police was held in reserve, ready at a moment's notice to proceed to any point where its services might be medicd. The Mounted Police, under Capt. Wilson, were out in full force. These preparations happily proved to be useless. At 2250 p. m. a dispatch was received by Superintondent Keiso, stating that the American Protestant Association procession had passed over its line of march, and been distoissed at Union-square. The reserves at Folice Headquarters were dismissed, and an hour later, the Order of American Mechanics and the Second Brigade, N. G., having held their parades, the police liming the streets and avenues were also dismissed to their respective Precincts. Compared with the 12th of July, the scenes on the streets and at Police Headquarters were exceedingly dull.

As was to be expected on a public holiday, with the street filled with people, the pickpockets appeared in full force, and plied their trade with success disorderly classes to interfere with either of the processions. At an early hour the details from the various

EVENING CELEBRATIONS.

In the evening the Great Hall of Cooper Union was filled to overflowing with an audience assembled to wit-ness the celebration of Washington's Birthday by the pupils of that Institution. Abraham S. Hewitt, one of the Trustees, opened the exercises with a brief address, the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Ban-ner" and "Yankee Doodle," and Mrs. J. E. Frobisner read extracts from Washington's Farewell Address. Several original orations followed, nearly all of them being argu-ments to prove that workingmen have a right to combine to protect themselves against the combinations of capi-talists. Mrs. Frobisher, robed to represent the Goddess

of Liberty, closed the exercises by reciting Drake's poem, "Our Fiag."

The citizens of the 7th Assembly District met last evening and formed an Association under the name of the Lincoln Club, with the following officers: President, Cornelius Van Cott Vice-Presidents, A. J. Campbell, Andrew Kinnis; Secretary, William Morgan; Treasurer, Bankson T. Morgan; Trustees, William Terhune, John H. Ailan, Joseph Smith.

A PROMINENT ORANGEMAN'S WINDOWS SMASHED. Dr. J. J. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Orangem acted as Grand Marshal, and reviewed the Societies of the American Protestant Association, vesterday, as they passed by the statue of Lincoln in Union-square. After the review Dr. Johnson returned to his home, No. 1
Dover-st. He has a drug store beneath
his dwelling, and in the rear of the
store is a sitting-room, used by nembers
of the family when there are no customers to be served.
About 8 p. m., while he and his family were in this room,
they were startied by the erash of glass is the front
room. On entering the drug store, Dr. Johnson saw that
the entire front of the windows, consisting of eight
panes, was gone; and furthermore, that numerous botties that had been in the window were lying in fragments
on the floor. In the midstor the rain there were found two
paving-stones of unusual size and weight. A chair near
the window, in which Miss Johnson had been scated a
few moments before, was smashed to pieces by one of review Dr. Johnson returned to his home, No. 1

The sporting characters gathered in large at Harry Hill's, in Houston-st., yesterday, at an en-tertainment in which some of the most notable exof the exhibition was a contest between two English were acquainted with each other's tricks. The style of wrestling was what is called "run and catch," and some

WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER-THE GENEVA AR-

The celebration of the day in Brooklyn was sittingly terminated by an address at the Academy of Music by Vice-President Colfax on the character of Washington. The Academy was filled from the foot-lights wives. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt, preliminary remarks were made by Cot. Homer B. Eprague and the Hen. H. C. Murphy. Mr. Colfax then delivered his address on the "Life and Character of Washington," making abundant citations from his letters coches and the writings of his cotemporaries

will of our own Governors and rulers. I know when the war closed, the common remark was made by public men, "We will let this be an outstanding dispite until Great Pritain becomes involved in trouble with our own people or with foreign nations, and then we will put to her lip the poisoned chalies she put to ours;" but the American people—the phan people, as Abraham Lincoln has called them—said to those leading men, "Never! We denounced it as wrong during the var of the Revolution, and we won't conseat that this aution shall do wrong it in any honorable way it can be adjusted," and they said right. [Applause.] And that Treaty was made, by which all these open questions were referred to international arbitration—a blow for heace and against war more potential than Treaty was made, by which all these open questions were referred to international arbitration—a blow for peace and against war more potential than any questions that have ever been decided on either side of the Atlantic Ocean, I give no credit to what I hear by the cable under the ocean as to be mother country, as we call her, receding from this solean compact. (Applause.) Oh, no I with this great step in advance, with the distinct understanding all over the world that every difficulty between the two motions is to be submitted to arbitration, as at Geneva, where persons were appointed by momarchs to settle a question between a republic ond a monarchy, neither union will dare in the face of the civilized world to violate that compact, and leave the questions open for further alternation in the future. No, if we were not to receive one dollar as the result of that arbitration. I would stand before my country and say, "Sottle this question whether we receive nothing, or whether we bankrupt our Trensury rather than recede a hair's breath from that grand position that these two nations occupy in respect to the other nations of the earth." Certainly they will learn something from this lesson of ours which speaks plainly to them, "Copy our example, and submit your disputes to impartial arbitration." [Prolonged applause.] your disputes to impartial architation. [Frontigen applause.] After his address at the Academy of Music, Vice-Presi-

dent Colfax was the recipient of a screnade and info mal reception at the residence of Heury C. Bowen, No. 90 Willow-st. The mansion was well filled by the representative men of the city, among whom were Henry C. Murphy, Demas Barnes, Gen. Woodford, Mayor Powell! ex-Mayor Booth, A. A. Low, and others. Mr. Colfax made no speeches beyond thanking the serenadors for

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

Telegrams from the principal cities of the Union show that the Anniversary was very generally observed. In Washington there was a military parade, and a grand ball in the Masonic Temple. In Manchester, N. H., the Ameskeag Veterans celebrated the day net, N. H., the Ameskeag Veterans celebrated the day and their eighteenth anniversary by a ball and supper. There was a parade of the Richmond, Va., militia, for the first time in many years. In Philadelphia, the Union League held a reception. In Paris, France, the American Legation and Consulate buildings were illuminated, and in Havana the foreign men-of-war were decorated and fired salutes.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.... Gen. Sherman, Col. J. C. Audenreid, and Lieut.

....The Japanese Embassy and Chief-Justice Mc-Keau left Salt Lake City for the Keat resterday. ...Ex-Senator Yates is dangerously ill of hemor-rhage of the bowels, at his home in Jacksonville, Ill. . The Rev. Dr. Robinson of Rochester, N. Y.,

... A party of 12 Americans, including ladies, accompanied by competent guides, recently explored the ficial near Mara thon, where the English travelers were butchered by Greek brigands; the year 1870. They were not molested.

A very fully attended Temperance Convention An investigation has been had into the circum-

stances of the loss of the ship City of Habitar from Charleston for Liver pool with a cargo of cuton, which went achore in Carnarvon Bay, En-gland, Jan. 21, It was found that her explain, Etheny, was not free from blame, and his certificate has been temporarily withdrawn.

. There are indications of trouble with the strik-jurrymen of Westerly, R. I. Sheriff Berry was in Providence yes-ty consulting with Gov. Padietord and returned to the seens of the rhance. Special policemen have been sworn in and the military at terry are under orders. .The suit in Boston against the Mutual Benefit

WASHINGTON.

HISTORY OF THE STATUTE UNDER WHICH SEN-ATORS SCHURZ AND SUMNER ARE TO BE INDICTED—THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR-SHIP-SPEAKERS FOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE. (8) THE SERAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872.

The history of the statute under which Mr. Conking proposes to get Senators Summer and Schurz indicted, for their second

their agency in exposing the rascalities per petrated under the protection of the Administration is of peculiar interest just now. In 1798, a Mr petrated under the protection of the Administration is of peculiar interest just now. In 1798, a Mr. Legan of Pennsylvania, desirous of scenting peace between this country and France, went to Paris, and, by his personal efforts, succeeded in settling all questions then at issue between the two nations. This mortally offended the anti-peace men of those days, and they secured the passage of the law which Mr. Conking has revived. Mr. Logan was afte ward chosen United States Scenator from Pennsylvania, and served with honor. The first attempt to apply the law was to the case of Nicholas Trist, who, on the part of the United States, negotiated the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, by which the war with Mexico was chosed. It will be remembered that the "Military Ring" of 1818 and the anti-peace men were opposed to the close of the war, and that Trist made the Treaty without the authority of the State Department. To punish him, he was threatened with indictment under the statute of 1798, and payment for his services was refused. His claim was not allowed until last year. The last time that the law was quoted was to stop the operations of certain persons who, two or three years ago, began negotiations with England for the settement of chims for damages received from the Alabama and other Anglo-Roed country. A funny incident, growing out of this law is related by Mr. Summer secured the passage of an act of a similar character, making it unlawful for any one to treat with or in behalf of Rebeis in any foreign country. A funny incident, growing out of this law is related by Mr. Summer's friends. After its passage, Cornell Jewett, who had interviews this Louis Napoleon and other European sovereigns in relation to the Rebeis, came to Washington; arriving one evening after dark, about 184 or in occasion, arriving one evening after dark, about 184 or in occasion of \$4,000 and imprisonment for creating with, or in behalf of, Revett in the District-Attorney knew of his presence in town. Mr. Jawett said that he ddin' know, but expre

nearly two weeks is likely to continue at least a week

The case of Abbett an I Rausons, the contestants in the enate for the scat from North Carolina, is somewhat sion of Abbott, the rest of the members being either in favor of Ransom or not yet committed. It is a singular Representative Stevenson has been invited by the Na

tional Executive Committee to take part in the canvast in New-Hampshire, with Scuator Wilson, Gen. Sickles. and other noted stump oraters. Mr. Stevensen has not yet accepted the invitation, and it seems uncertain that yet accepted the invitation, and it seems uncertain that he will accept it. The General Order business, the French arms scandar, the appointments of brothers-in-law, the Santo Domineo job, the New-Orleans Custom-house knavery, and all such shortcomings of the Admin-istration, are believed to have taser indicance in render-ing Mr. Stevenson's acceptance doubtful.

The House Commerce Committee have acceed to re-

gives the fight to bridge the river at any point, when the approval of the Secretary of War has been cofatned and ceruin stringent conditions against observating the free navigation of the river are compiled who, The bid details with great minuteness the light of the bridges above high and low water, the distance between the piers, the character of the draws, &c.

copied by the Administration newspapers, to-day makes a strange mistake as to the action of the Republicans of Maine and Ohlo on the renomination of Grant. The

examined by the prosecution two days, and by the a State Senator on a Republican ticket from Little Rock, no would also be to a very sear conversations, before the State Election of 1870, with Extra A. Hadley, the present acting Governor of Arkansas, in which the latter said that if the witness and his friends would cooperate to scare Clayton's election to the Senate, and Hadley, and all the power of the Federal and State Governments would be used to make witness Governor of Arkansas in 1872; before the second Senatorial election, Thomas Bowen, then Judge of the Supreme Court, and now Clayton's attorney, came to witness Governor of Arkansas in 1872; before the second Senatorial election, Thomas Bowen, then Judge of the Supreme Court, and now Clayton's attorney, came to witness and declared he was authorized by Clayton to promise that if witness would seems Claytonies in the senat that were being contested for fraud from the Hot Springs district, Clayton promised he would have witness admitted to the State Senate, and those on the same Republican ticket with witness should have seals in the Lover House; after this, and before the second Senatorial election, witness received a message from Clayton to meet him at midnight to adjust matters; witness went and met Clayton, Bowen, and others; Clayton told witness that if he (witness) had been admitted to the State Senate, and his friends to the Legislature, he (Clayton) could never have been elected to the United States Senate. Clayton also said that he had projected the Committee to investigate the alleged frauds in Pulaski County, only to counterbalance in weather than the Clayton said if the witness would come to him, that report could be made all right. This was the report upon which Clayton based his award of certificate to Edwards. Witness swore that gentlemen connected with the Arkansas Contra Raifroad Company had told witness that the award of State aid to that road had cost the Company Stoto, on, and one of the same gentlemen connected with the Karkansas Contra Raifroad Company had told witness that the award of State aid to that road had cost the Company Stoto, The Post-Offices established, Postmasters (appointed

&c., in New-York during the week ending Feb. 22, 1872 were as follows: Established. P. N. Denel, P. M. John C. Gibbs, P. M. Bart Wilson P. M. Washington Potter, P. M. East Newfield... Reckland..... The Glen..... Mashington Poties, I musices expointed.
Tomphins Co. Mr. C. J. March, Yates Co. Mortimer L. Blood.
Frankin Co. Sidney Arnold.
Deliware Co. Henry Van Busen.
Mallson Co. Francia M. Wright. Orange Co.... Faratoga Co... Discontinued. Saratoga Co.

Moreau Station [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a decision in the long-mooted New York Central Railroad dividend case, and will probably promulgate it to-mor-

Tow.

The Senate Post-Office Committee have agreed to report a bill giving an annual subsidy of \$100,000 to the port a bill giving an annual subsidy of \$100,000 to the New-York and Mexican Steamship Company. It is understood that the House Committee on Commerce to-day voted to propose an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill authorizing semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China land doubling the present subsidy.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 22.-The fast FARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 22.—The fast train going West, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, white running with good speed, yesterday morning, ran into a heavy fall of rock, 60 miles east of this place. The engine and bagsage-car were hurled down an embankment and several passenger-cars thrown from the track. J. Dorsey, the engineer, was instantly killed and the fireman severely injured. The passengers escaped with slight injuries.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.The old Pemigewassett House and stable at New-Hampton N. H., were bursed resterday. Loss, \$4,500.

....The German brig Pinquin, from St. Thomas for Havans, was lost at Puerto de Banes, Cuba. The crew warm naved.

... The spoke factory of Bimell & Co., and an adjuling dwelling at 8t. Mary's, Oblo, were burned on Wednesday. Lond \$30,000, so insurance.